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EVALUATION OF CONTENT

1. Hongkong has in the past few decades become a center and a base of South China and overseas operations for various Chinese political groups, notably the Chinese Communist Party, because Hongkong is the most used port for the exit and entry of the overseas Chinese and because the Chinese government cannot easily interfere with Chinese political activities there. Because of recent restrictions imposed upon Chinese Communists in South China, the greater part of the Communists from Canton, Shanghai and a few other areas have gone to Hongkong.
2. The Chinese Communists have established a South China Bureau, which is under the command of the Communist Yenan Headquarters and directs Communist activities in Kwantung Province, Hongkong, and Singapore. Both the inner and the outer circles of the Communist organization in South China are maintained under the utmost secrecy. The departments of the Communist organization of the South China Bureau are not closely integrated, so that Communist members hardly know the names of their superiors, and few know the entire organizational structure.
3. The Hongkong Chinese Communist organization consists of seven branch offices, under which are twenty small teams. In the Kowloon area there are five branch offices controlling sixteen small teams. Each of the small teams has from five to eight Communist Party members. The complete organization of the South China Communists may be seen from the following outline:

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SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Secretary: YUAN Kuo-n'ing (袁國平)

Special Commissioners:

Special Commissioner to Kwangtung: TENG Liu-shih (鄧柳珊)
 Kuomintang Committee in Kwangtung Area (廣東區黨務委員會)
 Standing Committee of Political Service Corps of Kwangtung
 (廣東政工大隊常務委員會)
 Special Kwangtung Commissioner to Hongkong: CH'EN Wen (陳文)
 Special Commissioner to Swatow: I Ch'in (易沁)
 Special Commissioner to Amoy: CH'ENG Ch'in (程欽)
 Special Commissioner to Hainan: YUAN Pei-liao (袁非了)
 Special Commissioner to Singapore: TENG Ling-hsir (馮靈欣)
 Hongkong Head Branch Office Secretary: T'AI T'ien-shih (譚天石)
 Kowloon Head Branch Office Secretary: LU P'ing (陸平)

Department Chiefs:

Youth Department: WU Wei-tzu (鄔維梓)
 Economic Department: TENG Wen-t'ien (鄧文田)
 Communication Department: LING Yün (凌雲)
 Organizational Department: LIN Tsun (林邨)
 Propaganda Department: LIU Ssu-mu (劉思慕)
 Security Department: CHU Min-jan (朱敏然)

4. At present in Hongkong no overt form of organization of the Communist Party as such can be seen, but the Communists utilize peripheral organizations to carry out plans and strategies. Some of the peripheral organizations used by the Chinese Communists follow:

a. The China Democratic Alliance League: The Communists sent fifty Communist Party members to join this political party in order to become influential in it and direct its activities along Communist Party lines. The Chinese Communists in Hongkong usually use the China Democratic Alliance League to carry out the following activities:

- a. Propaganda
- b. To gain sympathy from the people and attract people from high social circles to join this political party as a cover for their Communist leanings.
- c. To collect funds.
- d. To be a training and testing organ for Communist reserve members.

Although the China Democratic Alliance League maintains its own particular organization, almost all plans, activities, and operations correlate with those of the Communists.

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b. The Hung Men Party (洪門派) and the San Ho Association (三合會) are organs involving lower elements of society. Their structures are most complex. During the Japanese occupation many of their members were collaborators. The Communists utilize the members of these organizations to maintain and cultivate riots at opportune times. At present the greater part of the Hung Men Party in the Kowloon area is under the direction of the Communist Party.

c. The larger and more important of the Hung Men organizations are the Chih Kung Party (致公黨) and Min Chih Party (民治黨), headed by SSU-TU Mei-tang (司徒美堂). These two political parties of the Hung Men Party are being directly utilized by the Chinese Communist Party.

Washington Note: Previous reports state that the Min Chih Tang (Party), formed in San Francisco by the Hung Men Society in 1923, was renamed the Hung Men Chih Kung Tang (Party) in March 1945, when representatives of the Hung Men Society in America assembled in New York. It is not clear whether the Chih Kung and the Min Chih are two parties or one. In August 1936, Society representatives from various parts of China, America, Canada, and the South Seas met in Shanghai to set up the Hung Men Chih Kung Tang in China. SSU-TU Mei-tang, reportedly chairman of the party, has lived in the United States for many years, and it appears that his activities, as well as those of his associates, have largely been in the United States. Previous reports have given no indication that the Chih Kung Tang has ever been connected in any way with the Chinese Communist Party; the statement here that it is being utilized by the Communist Party should be evaluated.

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d. The China Democratic Promotion Association (中國民主促進會), was organized by the released officers TS'AI T'ing-kai (蔡挺楷) and T'AN Ch'i-hsiu (譚啟秀), both of whom were former 19th Route Army officers.

5. Chinese Communist activities in South China may be divided into several fields, the cultural field, labor activities, public demonstrations, and work with seamen and overseas Chinese.
6. The Cultural field: This includes publications, dramas, songs, and literature. The Hwa Shung Daily News (華商日報), Cheng News (正報), Democratic League News (民主同盟報), and the Kuang Min News (光明報) are newspapers being utilized for Communist propaganda purposes. The Communists have also established the Hsin Min Chu Publishing Company (新民主出版社), a fairly large enterprise which publishes many books and pamphlets containing Communist propaganda. All of the South Seas areas and Kuangtung, as well as Shanghai and other areas to a lesser extent, are supplied with propaganda literature by this publishing house. Another enterprise, the New South China News Agency (新華南通社), is the only Communist organization which disseminates news. There has also been established a school of journalism which trains news reporters for a period of six months and always has fifty to sixty students in attendance. The Hsin Jen Tsu (New Literary Institute) (新文字學校) was established to make more commonly known and to use Romanized characters in the place of Chinese characters. This organ is used as a training school for youth. The Chinese Communists are reported to have established a university in the New Territory - Ch'ing Shan area (青山) in which are well-known professors and influential members of the China Democratic Alliance League. There are also two

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middle schools - Hsiang Niao Middle School (香島中學) and Ta Te Institute (達德學院). Besides these institutions of learning there are also a few primary schools. There are also the Supplementary Schools and Supplementary Classes. Labor unions under the control of the Communists are also said to have part-time schools for the training of the laborers and their children.

Drama and songs are one of the better systems of propaganda of the Chinese Communists. In Hongkong there have been established the Dramatic Society, Hsi Chu Hsieh Hui (戲劇協會); the Glee Club Society, Ko Yung Hsieh Hui (歌詠協會); the Writers' Association, Tso Chia Hsieh Hui (作家協會); and the Literary Society, Jen I Hsieh Hui (文藝協會). Many bookstores have been utilized by the Communists for selling their publications, some of them merely cooperating in this respect and others operating through direct financial aid from the Communists. Bookstores are also said to be a common gathering place for Chinese Communists.

7. Labor Activities:.... During the time of the recovery of Hongkong after the Japanese surrender when order had not yet been restored, the Chinese Communists took the opportunity of sending out members to the transportation and communication businesses to organize labor unions. At present all major public utilities such as the tramways, bus lines, dock yards, electric light and power, telephone, are under the control of the Chinese Communists through their labor organizations. A rough estimate of the number of labor unions in Hongkong under the control of the Communists is calculated at thirty.
8. Public Demonstrations: The Chinese Communists are accustomed to utilize every opportunity which avails itself of arousing movements by the common mass of people and of inciting the people to demonstrations. The reaction of the Chinese to the attempt on the part of the British in Hongkong to develop Ping Shan into an air field is cited as an example of the opportunity seized by the Communists for a movement against the government.
9. The Chinese Communists in Hongkong give the impression that seamen and overseas Chinese are most important to their political influence and economic needs. They seem to work exceedingly hard to collect seamen into their fold. They have organized the Hongkong Seamen's Union. Recently the Chinese Communists at Liverpool, England, were reported to have sent representatives to Hongkong to organize the Reception Center for Returned Seamen whereby all overseas Chinese seamen who returned to Hongkong and South China would come under their influence.
10. Besides collections made in Hongkong, the main source of Chinese Communist finances in South China is remittances from Singapore. This money is said to be handled through the North China Bank, since the bank managers, TENG Wen-t'ien (鄧文田) and TENG Jen-chao (鄧文釗), who are brothers, are responsible men in the finance department of the Chinese Communist Party. It was stated that at one time representatives of the Chinese Communists in the Executive Headquarters were utilized to carry funds to and from Hongkong.

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11. The Chinese Communist military organization in South China is very unstable and inefficient as a military unit. The one unit which has a semblance of fairly good military organization is the Kwangtung People's Liberation Troops of the Tung Kiang Column (East River Corps). Since many of their important leaders and members were repatriated to North China by the Eighth Truce Team they have been somewhat disorganized; however, they are reported to have left behind secretly one battalion at Kowloon, the New Territory, and in East River areas. The Hainan Corps of the Communists is reported to number about 6,000. Along the Kwangtung and Fukien provincial borders there are a number of troops who call themselves Communists but who actually are only groups of bandits who have adopted the name of Communists. In South China the numbers of Communist-controlled persons roughly amounts to 12,000 persons. However, although these troops are armed it is still a moot question as to whether or not they would carry on actual engagements for military reasons.
12. International Relationships of Chinese Communists in Hongkong: The Vice-Director of the Labor Department in the Hongkong Government, Mr. Shauvin (reportedly an English Communist), is said to have supported the Chinese Communists in Hongkong. As a result of his assistance the Hongkong Chinese Communists have been given much aid in their labor movements. The Vice-Chairman of the Anglo-Chinese Cultural Association (中英文化協會), MA Wen-hui (馬文輝), is a member of the Democratic Alliance League and is a supporter and executor of Chinese Communist policies. The Chairman of the Hongkong Christian Mission Association, Bishop Hall, was often utilized by the Chinese Communists and the Democratic Alliance League to collect funds and to help them.

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